

bour and their friend in every sense of the word, and everyone present would like him to know how much they respected and loved him and how much they grieved at the parting.

Dr. FRANCIS DIXON, who had practised at Eastwood, Notts, for nearly half a century, died recently in his 88th year. Born at Langley in 1855 he studied medicine in Edinburgh and Glasgow, and qualified as L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Ed. in 1878, and took the L.S.A. a year later. Dr. Dixon was medical officer of health to the Eastwood Urban District Council for many years up to the time of his retirement from active work in 1926. A fine all-round cricketer in his younger days, he was invited to serve on the committee of the Notts County C.C., and did good work in that capacity for over 40 years. He joined the British Medical Association as long ago as 1882.

We regret to announce the death on Aug. 28 of Mr. GEORGE AUBREY JELLY, who practised as an ophthalmologist at Lytham, Lancs, for many years. Born at Middleton, Lancs, on July 2, 1872, son of the Rev. James Jelly, he studied medicine at Edinburgh and Manchester and qualified in 1894, after which he served as house-surgeon at the Royal Eye Hospital, Southwark. He took the F.R.C.S.Ed. in 1899, and was for some time assistant surgeon at the British Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem. Returning to this country he was appointed honorary ophthalmic surgeon to the Bury Infirmary and to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Ear and Eye in Manchester. During the last war Aubrey Jelly served with the rank of temporary captain in the R.A.M.C. as ophthalmic surgeon to the 3rd Western General Hospital, Cardiff; later he became oculist to the Cheshire County Council. He joined the B.M.A. in 1902 and held office as chairman of the Blackpool Division in 1927-8.

News has reached this country from America of the death of Mr. CLIFFORD WHITTINGHAM BEERS, whose name is well known as that of a reformer in regard to the treatment of the insane, not only in the United States but all over the world. Clifford Beers had liaison with over 50 countries through the association he formed in the U.S.A.—the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. An ex-patient himself, he wrote in 1907 the book *A Mind that Found Itself*, which has gone through many editions and reprintings. Through this autobiography and by other means he enlisted the interest and help of many distinguished people, medical and other, in supporting the work of his society, notably Prof. William James in America and Sir Maurice Craig in England. William James wrote to the author: "You have handled a difficult theme with great skill and produced a narrative of absorbing interest to the scientist as well as layman. It reads like fiction, but it is not fiction. . . ." *A Mind that Found Itself* is indeed a remarkable book and its effect has been far-reaching; it made a profound impression upon the medical profession as well as upon the general public. Its logical outcome was the founding of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene in 1909 and the establishment in 1917 of the quarterly journal *Mental Hygiene*. The movement spread from the United States to Canada and to Europe. In this country Sir Maurice Craig was a founder of the National Council for Mental Hygiene, which is now forming part of the Provisional Council for Mental Health, with a view to possible further amalgamation after the war with the Child Guidance Council and the Central Association for Mental Welfare.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

M.D.—R. B. Knowles.

FINAL M.B., Ch.B.—*Parts II and III*: J. W. Greaves, A. Pickin, Winifred M. Smith.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN

At a graduation ceremony on Sept. 29 the following medical degrees were conferred:

M.B., Ch.B.—1 W. Burnett, 2 R. N. Johnstone, 2 M. R. Milne, J. R. Anderson, R. J. Anderson, Eba C. Baird, Sheila M. Baker, J. B. Bittner, H. Brebner, G. W. D. Campbell, Mary E. Chalmers, G. C. Chessor, C. Clark, Catherine M. Coull, I. C. Cowan, M. M. Craig, Thelma C. Cruickshank, Sheila R. Dalglish, W. J. Dawson, R. C. MacD. Dingwall, G. A. Findlay, D. A. Forbes, A. G. Fraser, I. A. Fraser, J. Gardiner, Helen E. Gordon, J. B. Gordon-Russell, C. Grant, Mona Griffin, F. W. Henderson, Valentine M. Husband, I. D. Innes, Kathleen M. Knox, Nancy Laing, P. Leslie, P. G. McBoyle, D. J. McCombie, Mary G. McDonald, Margaret J. McHardy, A. E. Macintosh, D. G. Mackay, N. R. Mackay, D. N. Mackinnon, A. I. Maclean, W. F. Macleod, Antoinette M. H. MacMahon, Isabel M. Macrae, J. L. A. McVicker, D. W. Mathieson, Elizabeth H. Milne, C. G. R. More, R. E. P. Nutten, R. A. Peat, H. McL. Raffan, Sheila T. Ritchie, Marguerite McD. Scott, W. G. Shiach, R. G. Simpson, W. D. Sinclair, J. A. McC. Smith, A. L. Speirs, A. J. Spence, Laura B. C. Thompson, I. G. Thomson, W. G. Todd, D. E. Walker.

1 First-class honours. 2 Second-class honours.

The Services

CASUALTIES IN THE MEDICAL SERVICES

Surg. Lieut. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, R.C.N.V.R., nephew of the Canadian Prime Minister, is stated by Reuter to be one of the nine officers missing from the *St. Croix*.

Missing, believed killed at sea.—Lieut.-Col. H. Foxton, M.C., R.A.M.C., Major C. Ryan, R.A.M.C.

Missing, presumed killed.—Prob. Temp. Surg. Lieut. C. M. Davies, R.N.V.R., Temp. Surg. Lieut. G. C. Glennie, R.N.V.R.

Died on Active Service.—Major R. S. Gibson, M.C., R.A.M.C. Killed.—Capt. L. Herbert, R.A.M.C.

Previously reported missing, now presumed killed in action.—Capt. H. B. Thomson, R.A.M.C.

Prisoners of War.—Lieut.-Col. J. C. Collins, R.A.M.C., Surg. Lieut. J. P. Corcoran, R.N., War Subs. Capt. J. A. Mark, E. H. Markby, T. B. Smiley, and R. B. Wallace, D.S.O., M.C., and Lieut. E. C. Vardy, R.A.M.C.

Medical Notes in Parliament

Mass Radiography

Mr. BROWN, replying on Sept. 23 to Mr. Ness Edwards, said he was not aware of any substantial disagreement with the recommendation of the M.R.C. Committee on Tuberculosis in Wartime, which reported in September last year in favour of the controlled use of mass radiography as a means of detecting tuberculosis at an earlier and more controllable stage of the disease. It had never been suggested that mass radiography could replace clinical examination: its function was to indicate the cases in which clinical examination was desirable.

Alien Doctors and Dentists

Mr. BEVIN stated on Sept. 23 that from a detailed scrutiny of the registration cards of 5,000 German and Austrian men in this country it was found that a large proportion with high professional and technical qualifications were employed in their normal occupations. Of 184 physicians and surgeons all but 9 were employed in the medical profession; of 55 dentists all but 2 were employed as dentists; all dental mechanics were engaged in their trade.

Local Authorities' Powers of Milk Inspection

Mr. KENDALL asked the Minister of Health on Sept. 23 if it was intended that powers for safeguarding the quality of milk at present vested in local authorities should be transferred to the Minister of Agriculture. Mr. ERNEST BROWN replied that the scope of the powers proposed in the recent White Paper to be transferred to the Minister of Agriculture was at present the subject of discussions. The object was to make the Minister of Agriculture responsible for conditions under which milk was produced at the farm, but the existing powers of local authorities in respect of milk infected with disease or adulterated milk would not be affected.

Slum Conditions in Industrial Premises.—On Sept. 21 Miss HORSBROUGH informed Mr. Craven-Ellis that the Ministry of Health had no up-to-date records of the extent of slum conditions in commercial buildings, warehouses, works, and factories. The conditions in buildings of the type mentioned were not the responsibility of the Ministry of Health. Under Section 25 (1) of the Housing Act, 1936, however, a local authority might include in a clearance area buildings other than houses which, for the same reasons as justified the condemnation of the houses, were dangerous or injurious to the health of the inhabitants of the area.

Sun-ray Lamps in Factories.—On Sept. 21 Mr. HANNAH asked the Minister of Health why some firms and not others were permitted to purchase sun-ray lamps for the benefit of their workers employed on night shifts, although medical men urged their use in all cases where they could be employed, and the Ministry of Labour was insisting on the maximum effort for welfare work. Miss HORSBROUGH replied that the Ministry of Health acted as adviser to the Board of Trade on applications by factories for licence to acquire sun-ray lamps. In respect of certain types of apparatus the Ministry's medical advisers had to consider whether adequate medical and nursing staff were available at the premises to ensure that treatment was given under proper supervision. If these conditions were fulfilled it was usual to recommend approval to acquire the apparatus provided alternative facilities for the treatment were not readily available.

Inoculation in the Services.—Answering Mr. Leach on Sept. 22, Mr. CHURCHILL said inoculation was voluntary in all three Services and this was well known. In the Navy, however, in the interests of the health of ships' companies it was necessary to refuse to those who had not been inoculated permission to land in ports where there might be danger of contracting any of the diseases against which this treatment was aimed.